THE *Boston-* AND COUNTRY

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Gazette, JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1766.

By His EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq;

Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majeſty's Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* in *New England*, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received Advice from *William Lithgow*, Eſq; Commander of Fort *Halifax* on *Kennebeck* River, that he hath been informed by a young Indian and a Boy that they left a Chief Indian of the *Norridgewak* Tribe named *Noodogawwerremet*, and his Wife, on the firſt Day of *November* laſt, in their Camp about fourteen Miles diſtant from the ſaid Fort, on *Cobbaſaconte* Pond, and with them twenty Beaver Skins and other Furs, two Guns and two Traps with ſundry Utenſils and Proviſions: That twenty Days after they returned to the Camp which they found burnt, and that in the Ruins thereof they found the Bodies of the two Indians before-mentioned almoſt burnt up; but that they found none of the Furs, Inſtruments or Utenſils aforeſaid, or even any Part of the Iron Work belonging to either of them, nor any other Thing which they left in the Camp, ſave a ſmall Part of the Proviſions at a little Diſtance from it: And that the ſaid Indians expreſs'd a Jealouſy that the other two were murdered by ſome Engliſh Perſons:

I HAVE therefore thought fit by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby calling upon all Officers, Civil and Military, within this Province, and all other his Majeſty's good Subjects, to do their utmoſt Endeavours to diſcover the Author or Authors of the ſaid ſuppoſed [illegible] Indians, whereby Acts of Barbarity of this Kind expoſe the Peace of the Government and the Lives of his Majeſty's Subjects, may be brought to condign Puniſhment.

And I do hereby promiſe a Reward of *One Hundred Pounds*, lawful Money of the Province aforeſaid, to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover the Author or Authors of the ſaid Miſchief, to be paid out of the public Treaſury upon the Conviction of any one or more of them.

I do likewiſe promiſe that any one Perſon concerned as an Accomplice in the Crime, who ſhall firſt diſcover the Perſon or Perſons who actually committed the ſaid Murder, ſhall be admitted as an Evidence in Behalf of the King, and be exempted from the Penalties of the Law.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber in Boſton, *the 30th Day of* April, 1766, *in the Sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.*

FRA. BERNARD.

By His Excellency's Command,
A. OLIVER, Sec'ry

GOD Save the *KING*.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 18, 1766.

Made his Eſcape, laſt Night, out

of the Goal of this City; *WILLIAM CAIRNS*, a Native of *Ireland*; a luſty Man, about Thirty Years of Age, ſix Feet two Inches high, much pitted with the Small Pox: He is a Perſon of good Addreſs, and inſinuating Behaviour; it is uncertain what Cloaths he may have on, as he has a variety with him.

☞ WHOEVER takes up the ſaid *Cairns*, and brings him to the Jail of this City, ſhall receive a Reward of *FIFTY POUNDS*, and reaſonable Charges from WILLIAM PARR, *Sheriff*.

N. B. He is ſuppoſed to be gone in Company with one *William Crawford*, a Man of about Thirty Years of Age, much Pock-marked, a large Noſe, with a ſickly Look, and wears black Cloaths; and that one of them rode a light grey Horſe, near 15 Hands high, very lively; the other a dark Bay Mare, with a ſwitch Tail, 14 and a half Hands high, ſome white Saddle-Spots on her Back, and paces altogether.

Tickets in *Faneuil*-Hall Lottery,

Sold by *Edes* & *Gill*,

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following. Your's, A.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

IT is worthy of remark the pains that ſome tools of power are now taking at the time for the choice of Repreſentatives and Counſellors approaches, to make the people believe there was no friends to the ſtamp act in either houſe the laſt Year, and none that hope to ſerve themſelves by that Scheme, or others of a like nature; or were any ways diſpoſed to injure their country out of complaiſance to men in power—But it cannot be thought that one man is weak enough to be ſo impoſed on—It is notorious that before the ſpirit of thoſe without doors was raiſed and fired, there were many in both houſes, who tho' they might not really like the act, yet oppoſed a manly oppoſition, and every ſcheme of our patriots for ſetting it aſide, and were hardy enough to aſſert that the readieſt way to affect this was by ſubmitting to it; hence when we were told from the chair that it was only the novelty of ſuch ſchemes that could occaſion diſlike, and when an anſwer in the true Engliſh taſte was preſented, it was ſo pared down & enfeebled that the gentlemen in the country intereſt oppoſed any reply, and thought ſilence the beſt anſwer that could be then expected to obtain;—and is it not well known that in our firſt petitions to the Houſe of Commons, they could not get the word Rights to be inſerted—* and how have ſome dared to ward off the cenſure and puniſhment of the houſe from one who diſobeyed their inſtructions at the late Congreſs, and agreeable to their own vote was guilty of neglect of duty, and reprimanded accordingly?—and have we not ſhameful inſtances in ſome of the provinces of thoſe very perſons being rewarded with poſts of honor or profit, who had gone thro' thick and thin in ſupport of arbitrary unconſtitutional projects? while the deſerving tho' recommended by the voice of their towns and counties, have been paſſed by for that only offence of being in oppoſition to ſuch meaſures;—Nay is it not publickly bruited that a certain G—r has declared he will not beſtow a poſt on any one who does not aſk it? and that it will be expected of all ſuch, that they for the future prove themſelves friends to government, (or more properly the G—r?)—And has not a member of a certain board for daring to vote for a provincial agent contrary to the injunctions of a G—r, had the go by in two appointments? but may that worthy gentleman and every other of his character know, that when this is the caſe in any province, the poſt of honor is a private ſtation—I would aſk theſe friends of government, ſo termed in court ſtile—Were there none in our late aſſembly who oppoſed the bill for excluding penſioners from a ſeat there? as alſo the reſolves of the houſe reſpecting the opening the courts of juſtice, probate, &c. which had been ſhut, when the direct conſequence of their remaining ſo muſt have been the loſs of property, anarchy and every evil work?——I would aſk if there was no one who oppoſed thoſe intereſting votes being determined by yeas and nays, as thereby they muſt have been diſcovered by their conſtituents, or have broke their promiſes to and highly offended a G—r?—I would further aſk, whether there was none who endeavoured to divert or obſtruct our patriots in their meaſures for obtaining a refund of thoſe monies which had been unjuſtly as it was unconſtitutionally drawn from the public treaſury, for ſervices and deſigns which the people abominated; and this after things had come to ſuch a paſs, as that B—r R—ſ—n was permitted to retain about £.300 lawful money made an article of charge in his account ſome years ſince, by the act of a C—l or committee, who had no more of a legal right to grant this away, than had the Cherokee Half breed Abraham or their ſtanding Turkey with their council.

If theſe things are ſo, and innumerable more than I have mentioned, which will plainly appear if you examine certain journals and records, and make proper enquiry into the conduct of thoſe you have intruſted: Is it not high time for the people to look about them, that they may perceive their enemies as well as their dangers? Far be it from my deſign to ſpirit you to any acts of violence againſt either the perſons or properties of ſuch offenders. What I aim at is to excite your attention to the common good at this criſis—— We are my countrymen juſt ſnatch'd from the jaws of that political deſtruction, which the meaſures of thoſe wretches would have involv'd us in: But our danger is not wholly over. We cannot foreſee what revolutions may in a ſhort time take place in Britain: Neither can we ſay what a ſcheme of conduct will be hereafter purſued by the enemies of the colonies on both ſides the atlantick. In the fulneſs of our joy for having made ſo ſucceſsful a ſtand againſt violent and open attempts, we may inadvertently be drawn in by the deſigning courtier to *give up rights* which never could *have been wreſted from us*.

One ſcheme I know has been long in agitation, and has, it is ſaid, a G—r and his creatures for its cheriſhers; I mean a ſcheme to raiſe a revenue in this province, from moderate taxes on articles of import, the produce of which, as may be gathered from Mr. Draper's laſt, will not be *ſent home*, but kept in the province as a fund to pay the great officers of government; and it is not long ſince a great man exulted in the proſpect of ſalaries and grants being doubled, and this independent of the acts of aſſemblies!—My pen trembles while I write this truth. If this project ſhould take place, into what more wretched circumſtances can a people be involved? It need only be inſtanced in this—Our judges appointed not as thoſe at home are, *during good behaviour*, but *during pleaſure*, and ſo intirely independent of the people for their pay.—If the Jeffries, &c. &c. of former times acted ſuch illegal tragedies near the throne, as ſtains our Engliſh annals, What may not a people expect who are ſo unfortunate as to live 3000 miles diſtance

Our ſafety, under providence, then depends upon the part we ſhall act at the enſuing elections thro' this province, and I may ſay thro' the continent. I bluſh to ſee what ungrateful treatment ſome of our worthies have received in the prints; even who have even riſked their lives, and ſacrificed their eaſe and private intereſt to ſerve the community. But if we ſhould in our public character put a ſlight upon thoſe friends indeed to their country, by neglecting to improve them, and ſhould encourage our enemies, by again employing in a legiſlative capacity thoſe who have ſlighted, bartered away or betrayed our rights and intereſts, in the name of wonder, what will not the world think of us? and what may we not then fear?

But, my Countrymen, I hope and believe you will at this time act a more worthy, ſenſible and generous a part;—Do not confound things by making no diſtinction in your conduct towards thoſe very different characters.—— Religion, common ſenſe, and a regard to the community, forbids it.—Slight your enemies, and let them live a life of infamy, tho' of ſafety; applaud and value your ſaviors—let them live in your grateful boſoms, let them live in the ſenate; and then we may have ground to hope, that through the bleſſing of that providence which has watched over and protected us from the days of our fathers, we ſhall live a free and loyal people, happily connected and dependent upon Great-Britain, ſo long as the Sun and Moon ſhall endure—— And let all the people ſay, AMEN.

Province of New-Hampſhire } PURSUANT to a Vote of the Proprietors of the Common and Undivided Land in the antient Town of *Dunſtable*, authorizing and impowering the Clerk of ſaid Proprietors, (on the Application of five of ſaid Proprietors) to call a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors—I DO in Conſequence of ſuch Application made to me notify and warn the Proprietors aforeſaid, that they aſſemble and meet at the Houſe of Mr. *Thomas Harwood*, Innholder in *Dunſtable*, in ſaid Province, on Thurſday the 29th Day of *May* next, to act on the following Articles, viz. To chuſe a proper Agent for ſaid Proprietors in the Room of the Honourable *Thomas Hancock*, Eſq; deceaſed, and to give their Agents any further Power and Directions as ſhall then be agreed on *Dunſtable*, *April* 28, 1766

JOSEPH FRENCH, Proprietor's Clerk.

This is to acquaint the Gentlemen and Ladies,

That *PAUL SYNDER*, lately arrived from *London*, makes Mens Weſting Apparel laced or plain; Perſons Gowns Robes and Caſſocks; Ladies Riding Habits, Sacks and Stiff bodied Coats; all performed in the neweſt Faſhion, after the Engliſh Taſte, and French Mode. He is to be ſpoke with any Hour of the Day, at Captain *Tripe's*, in Four Gate's, *Boſton*.

Page 38 ... Gov. Barnard = Struggle ... owing & * Which was in a great Measure ... by Gov. Hutchinson, he saying a Rights ... would be offensive to the Parliament!! Tell it not in Gath!! A True Prophet!

(b) vide Speech page 95

(c) vide Circular Letter page 180

(b) vide Reprimand page 341

(c) vide Resolves page 328

(a) Council

TO THE PRINTERS.

Please to inſert in your next the following Extracts taken from the Letters of John Hampden *to* William Pym, *&c. publiſhed in your former Papers.*

Dec. 30 "I AM fully ſatisfied any kind of American repreſentation in parliament would be univerſally diſagreeable to the coloniſts, and from their diſtance, poverty, and other circumſtances, is juſtly tho't impracticable.——This topick was never handled, but principally as *argumentum ad hominem*, to convince that no commoner in Britain conſiſtently with his claim of an excluſive right of granting or taxing his own property, could grant that of another man, with whom he has no privity or connection. If in the nature of things, and in ſome future age, a plan of a general union of all parts of the Britiſh empire, under one equal and uniform direction and ſyſtem of laws be poſſible to be carried into execution, yet it muſt be on ſuch noble, generous and diſintereſted principles, that it is ten thouſand to one if any ſuch thing ever takes place—Eſpecially as the firſt ſteps towards it muſt be the forming an entire new ſyſtem of commercial laws, the demolition of monopolies great and ſmall, and throwing open all the ports of the world to the coloniſts, under proper reſtrictions. When it is conſidered that all this and much more is requiſite to obtain the greateſt end, any nation ever had in view, it is not to be expected it will be properly tho't of, if ever attended to. Things therefore had better be left to their old courſe, in which Great Britain by means of her colonies, has long been the envy of Europe.

January 13. "The vote" you ſay "of an Engliſh Senate can in an inſtant abrogate all the laws of the kingdom of Ireland." But would this be right and juſt Pym? Power is one thing. Right another. There are many things in point of power and authority, in dry theory, or on the meer arbitrary poſitive principles of ſome ſyſtems of civil government, that a ſenate might be ſaid to have an authority and right to do, and yet the actual exerciſe of that authority and right would be full proof of *inſanity of mind*. The general of an army has an authority and right in the military ſenſe of the terms, to do a thouſand things, which if done, would ruin him and all his army—It may be true, and admiſſible in theory and on the meer poſitive principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, that allegiance is as inherent and indefeazable as are the natural rights and civil liberties of the ſubject—That the King and Parliament have a general ſuperintending power and juriſdiction over the whole empire, and—that if ſuch a *grand, generous* plan of union as hinted at in a former letter were poſſible, they would not only according to dry theory have a right to tax the coloniſts, but might in that caſe juſtly and equitably put it in practice. *On the ſuppoſition only* of the poſſibility of ſuch a union, the author of the "rights of the Britiſh Colonies aſſerted and proved"*, candidly and fairly admitted the general juriſdiction of parliament, and *on that ſuppoſition only* extended it ſo far as to hold up the right, juſtice and equity of even an internal parliamentary taxation in America. And this I think is a very good and unanſwerable reaſon againſt a parliamentary taxation of the colonies in their local and other circumſtances that render ſuch *union at preſent impracticable, if not impoſſible.*"

Jan. 27. "*I have no kind of doubt but the coloniſts would as readily acquieſce in a decimation, nay, even a general deciſſation, as in your propoſal of a total abolition of all their aſſemblies.*"

March 30 "I have long ſince I think abundantly ſhown, the *general ſenſe* in which it may and muſt be admitted, that "the Britiſh Colonies in America, and every where elſe, are bound by acts of the Britiſh Legiſlature", and that this *general ſenſe* is ſubject to limitation, and to clear exceptions at leaſt, of all acts for *levying taxes, external or internal*, and of the exerciſe *of all other authority whatever*, by reaſon of *local circumſtances evidently inconſiſtent* with the rights, libertics, and freedom of the Coloniſts, both as men and as Engliſhmen. To *theſe* by the laws of God, of Nature and the Britiſh conſtitution they derive their title, and are co-heirs and joint heirs therein with their brethren in Britain.

* *This Piece was publiſhed* 1764, *and paſſed through four Impreſſions in leſs than a Year; two in America and two in England.*

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

GEORGE GREEN,

AT the ſhop lately improved by Captain James Forbes, the corner of William's Court, next door to Doctor John Greenleaf's: A very great Variety of *Engliſh Goods*, ſuitable for the ſeaſon;—conſiſting of Linnens, Woollens, Cottons, Silks, &c.—to many to be here particularly mentioned; which will be ſold at the very loweſt rates, by wholeſale or retail:—Any Perſons in Town or Country, who favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed.

A large KEY was dropt laſt Saturday Night; whoever has taken it up, is deſired to leave it at Edes & Gill's Printing Office this Day.

Mſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to inſert the following, and you'l oblige your humble Servant,

To Freedom *only and her Friends a Friend.*

POPE.

IT is pleaſant enough to ſee the feeble and diſregarded efforts of the exaſperated and diſappointed few who are continually endeavouring to blaſt the reputation of our learned, wiſe and indefatigable Patriot‡ Happy was it for this Continent that our Eyes were opened by him and a few ſuch others, at a Time when Slavery ſupported by cunning and arbitrary Power, was forging Chains for our Feet, and Poverty and Wretchedneſs were ſtaring us in the Face——Dangerous as well as arduous was the Taſk they undertook; and it is not to be wondered at, if in their firſt Efforts to relieve us, ſome Errors in Judgment, as well as Practice, were commited, which Time, and a better Acquaintance with the Nature of our Conſtitution, has ſet right.—Let any one look back and examine with Candour, what was the general Sentiments of this People ſix Months paſt, and I dare ſay he will find almoſt a total Change of Opinion with Regard to our Rights, in that ſmall Space of Time. Can it then be thought ſtrange, that even our moſt wary friends ſhould, (without fully examining the ſentiments at that time univerſally received, threatned too perhaps by the iron hand of oppreſſion, which then poſſeſs'd the reins of power) have advanced things, which at this day their more ripen'd judgment knows to be wrong & would oppoſe with all their force.—But ſuppoſe the ſituation of affairs required a little Policy, and that they in oppoſition to their judgment, had thrown out ſome things to blind the eyes of power, and in compliance with the opinions of the day, hoping by that means to catch our ears, in time to teach us what was right; are they to be blamed? Nay, rather are they not to be praiſed for ſuch conduct, when perhaps had they boldly aſſerted the truth, they would have been eſteemed madmen, and their influence thereby been wholly loſt? But enough, the time I hope is haſtning, when the conduct of every one in a publick character will receive its juſt reward; and I am ſo much a friend to the gentleman in Queſtion, as to wiſh that he, among the reſt, may be ſeverely ſifted, and receive only an emolument adequate to his ſervices.

James Otis-Esq. jun. Yours, X. Y.

TO THE PRINTERS,

IT is not material whether the Letter inſerted in the Maſſachuſetts Gazette of the 25th of April was in Fact wrote by a Merchant in London, or not: That alone which I ventur'd to expreſs a Doubt of was, whether G—r B—d ever did by any Letter of his "*ſet forth the bad Conſequence of enforcing the Stamp Act.*" I preſum'd that he did not, upon *his own* Declaration, "that it was a Buſineſs in which he had *no Pretence* to interpoſe" and others of as ſtrong Import.—I freely own I am of the ſame Mind ſtill; nor can I think that any Man who has any Opinion of the G‡r's Veracity, will give Credit to it, or that any one of good Breeding that attended to his Declarations, would aſſert it, even if he really believ'd it.

The Printers tell us in their laſt Thurſday's Gazette, that "Copies of G‡r B—d's Letters have been peruſ'd by ſome of the principal Merchants in this Town, and highly approved of, as containing forcible Arguments in Favor of the Trade of this Province in general".—And it has been confidently reported that they alſo contain'd direct Arguments againſt the Stamp Act; and that they contributed much towards its Repeal.——I believe upon good Information that there are Copies of Letters ſaid to be wrote by G—r‡ B—d to Noblemen and others in 1763 & 64, repreſenting the Advantage to Great-Britain, of allowing Importation of Wine and Lemons into the Colonies from Portugal; and a Trade to the foreign Weſt-India Iſlands under Reſtrictions—propoſing alſo, in order to avoid an abſolute Prohibition of the Weſt-India Trade, to lower the Duties on Molaſſes to a Penny half penny, or two Pence per Gallon, as a Means of raiſing a *greater Revenue* to the Crown by gaining the whole Collection.—But I will venture to expreſs my Belief upon the ſame Information, that in the Letter dated November 10, 1764, which is the only one in which any Thing is mention'd about a Taxation of America, there is not one Word ſaid *againſt* it.—The G—t endeavors to ſhow that it is impracticable for America *to remit the Money raiſed by Taxation, to Great-Britain*, for want of Specie; but he ſtrongly intimates, and I think poſitively ſays, that America could bear a *conſiderable Taxation*, provided the Monies might not be firſt ſent to Great-Britain, but immediately apply'd for the Support and Defence of Government here, in which Caſe it wou'd be continually circulating among us.—In this or any other of the Letters there is not the leaſt Reference to the Stamp Act; a Taxation of the Colonies is ſpoken of *generally*, and no Objection is made to the raiſing the Tax, but wholly to remitting the Monies to Great-Britain. If theſe are the Letters referr'd to by the London Merchant, and I ſuppoſe they are now produc'd as ſuch, they do not at all ſet forth the bad conſequences of *impoſing* the Stamp Act, as the Public has been confidently told; neither do they ſhow that G—r B—d has even *indirectly* argued againſt the Stamp Act, but only that the *conſiderable* Taxation which the Colonies were able to bear, might be apply'd to its Purpoſes *here*, and not ſent to Great Britain.

If I have miſapprehended theſe Letters, or have not done Juſtice to G‡r B—d in the true Intent and Meaning of them, which I am not conſcious of, it is owing not to Partiality, but wholly to the Inconvenience of being oblig'd to charge them to Memory; for I ſuppoſe no one preſumes to aſk a Copy of them—If you could get Leave to print them in your Paper, the Author of them would have all ſuch Acknowledgments from the candid Publick as are due to the Merit of them: At the ſame Time, it will appear that there is not the leaſt Ground, to impute to him, the Inconſiſtency of ſetting forth in his Letters "*the bad Conſequences of* impoſing *the Stamp Act*", and then declaring that "*he did not believe that* any Governor *on the* Continent "*had ever* preſum'd *to* expreſs his Sentiments *about* "*it.*"

Yours, &c.

May 2d, VERITAS.

Imported in the laſt Ships from *London*, and to be Sold

By John Gore, jun.

At his Shop lately improved by Mr. *Coliſon*, oppoſite *LIBERTY TREE, Boſton*, by Wholeſale or Retail, at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh;

Scarlet, drab and mix'd broad cloths	Iriſh Linnens 7 8 & yard whide cotton
drab and blue ſerges	checks, Apron ditto
London & Briſtol ſhalloons	dark fuſtians
tammies, durants	nankeens, damaſcus
callicoes, printed linnens	black taffatics
blue and white ſtript cotton Holland,	black ſattin
dark ditto. baize	pink and blue perſians
plain and maſqueraded bengals	check handkerchiefs
ſilk handkerchiefs	figured ditto
black Barcelona cravats	Mens Womens and Childrens worſted hoſe
callamancoes	plain and ſprigg'd gauzes
black everlaſtings	lawns curoys
white jeans	Ruſſia diaper
black ſilk mitts	yellow holland
white ditto	brown & white buckram
chip bonnets and hatts	A neat aſſortment of new
black breeches pieces	faſhion ribbons
Womens lamb mitts	plain ditto ſilver ditto
London and ſhoe quality	ſilk twiſt
ſilk knee garters	Death head buttons
white trolly & bone lace	yellow metal ditto
black ditto	black white and co'vered ſewing ſilk
ebony, bone & bambo fans	needles, pins, &c &c.

At the ſame Place may be had CHOICE INDIGO.

N. B Said *Gore* has to Lett Part of the Houſe adjoining his Shop.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. John Brewſter, *late of* Boſton, *deceas'd, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with* Thomas Tyler, *and* Joſeph Gardner, *Eſqrs. Mr.* Jonathan Brown, *or Mr.* John Brewſter, *Executors to ſaid Eſtate.*

To be Sold by public Vendue, on Thurſday next, the 8th Inſtant, at the Dwelling Houſe of ſaid Deceas'd, in Fiſh-Street, at 3 o'Clock, P M.

The Houſhold Furniture, &c.

belonging to ſaid Deceaſed's Eſtate——conſiſting of Tables, Looking Glaſs, Pictures, Braſs, and Pewter, ſome Plate, and a good Clock.——Alſo three Iron Kettles and Peſtles, ſuitable for grinding Chocolate.—Likewiſe a Negro Woman.

At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold, if not ſold before at private Sale

The ſaid Dwelling-Houſe and Land, with a ſmall Store on ſaid Land.

Imported and to be ſold by

Samuel Allyne Otis,

At Store No 5, *South Side Town-Dock*;

NEW Rice	Bohea Tea
Pitch and Tar	Iron Pots, Kettles, &c.
Quart and Caſe Bottles	Window Glaſs
Bar Iron	Engliſh Duck
Indigo. Spices	Hooks and Lines
Nails of all ſorts	*BEST DUMB FISH*
Copperas, Alum	New England Rum
Engliſh Steel	Cordage
A few choice *HAMS*	
Starch, Pipes and Indigo Duſt for Dyers	*HEMPSEED* of the laſt Year's Produce, to be ſold at ſaid Store.
Ticklenburg, Oznabrigs	

vide page 295

‡‡‡‡‡‡ ‡ Governor Barnard ‖ ſee Page 98 firſt Col. ‖‖‖‖‖‖ vide pa 53.

TO THE PRINTERS.

IT is a maxim of law and equity, that no man's natural life should be brought into jeopardy more than once for the same fact, and this I think should in all good conscience be extended to a man's political life.

The little pamphlet intituled "Brief Remarks on the defence of the Halifax Libel," was published more than a year since, the same handle was made of it that is now attempted; and the town was then satisfied with regard to it; but as extracts have been lately made from it, only with a view to affect the ensuing Election, the following observations may not be disagreeable.

As that pamplet is anonymous, it is contrary to a fundamental rule in the Republick of Letters directly to charge a man by name as the father of it, a work which good or bad, the Author shews his modesty in not owning.——— At this rate what becomes of the liberty of the press, and of all other liberty? Could a Spanish Inquisition wish for more power than to proscribe and destroy all they *suspect* to have written Heresy in Religion or Politicks?———

It must be confessed there is something strange in the pamphlet referred to. I have more than once been of opinion that it was a meer *political Humbugg*; nor am I singular in this conjecture: Two or three of my acquaintance who are remarkable proficients in that great modern improvement of arts and sciences, have been of the same mind.

The author sets out with a professed design to chastise an ignorant pragmatical scribbler, in favor of the *Grenvillian* Regulations; and yet *seemingly* carries the parliamentary power and authority to the very *apex* of sublimity. Shall it be concluded from hence that he was a friend to the most intolerable oppression that an abandoned minister ever projected? I rather beg leave to make a few conjectures.

1st. As at the time that pamphlet was written, Mr. G——ll was able to bully and intimidate Europe and America, all who used the word *Right* here or there were then called or treated as traitors; in a hectoring speech to the House of Commons he dared any man to question his right of giving away, all the property in America, and threatened to enforce his measures with a fleet and army, that in the hands of Mr. P——t had made all Europe tremble; I say, in this situation of things, the author probably might be under some apprehensions for himself, in a fit of despair for his country, or of rage at those unnatural sycophants, he had treated with the contempt they deserved for their treachery and servitude——

2dly. It might be a day of temptation, clouds and thick darkness with him especially, if he thought he saw five millions of *free born* people sleeping on the borders of a rapid & fathomless gulph: A gulph that would have swallowed us in eternal slavery, but for the efforts of such patriots as the supposed author of this pamphlet.

3dly. He might take it in his head to place the ministerial scheme in the strongest point of light possible in its favor, thereby to render its absurdity the more glaring and palpable.—There certainly is an air of irony and sarcasm discoverable in many parts of the book, particularly (P. 11) in the hyperbolical praises bestowed on Mr. G——l's *own* book, called "The new Regulations."

4thly. Might not the writer possibly aim by those means to provoke some able pen to answer and refute his assertions and positions, in such a way as to reflect and spread new and further light on a subject *then* too little attended to or understood?——However, have we not since seen many elaborate pieces placing things in their true light? Is not the work done and well done? But is not some simulation lawful in politicks? Is it not at times allowed and practised by the most scrupulous Casuists, in cases of necessity & extremity?

Be these conjectures right or wrong, certain I am, that some who are now loudest in their clamor against those extracts, believe them in their literal sense, and would have no quarrel against the supposed author, if they imagined they were now or ever his real sentiments: And be the author who he may, I promise for him, that if the (very unfair) Extractor will sign his true name to a paper, importing his disbelief, renunciation and utter detestation of those passages in their literal sense, the true author of them shall sign under him; and whenever Mr. Extractor shall set the *example* of acknowledging his errors, the ingenuous disposition of this supposed author, will induce him to take *it* even from an inferior.

A PARTIZAN FOR HONESTY.

NEW-YORK, *April* 28.

On the 8th of March last his Majesty's Packet-Boat the *Duke of Cumberland*, Captain Goodridge, left Falmouth with the long expected February Mail:—She arrived here on Saturday Morning last;—and brought us far down from London by Prints, as March 4.—In her came a Gentleman Passenger with Dispatches, we are told, from Authority; the Contents of which did not at once transpire;—But the Report of an actual REPEAL by King, Lords, and Commons, had such an Effect on the Inhabitants of this City, as to occasion the striking out of all the Bells, between three and four o'Clock on Saturday Morning.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, dated March 4 1766.

"Since the Stamp Act took Place, an epidemical Disorder followed it, which has carried off one half of the white Inhabitants of this Island: It is not in my Power to describe the Devastation it has made, insomuch, that the Bells are forbid to ring, as is Customary when a Person dies: The Regiment of Soldiers quartered here, which not long since consisted of 750 Men, is now reduced to less than half that Number."

Boston, May 5.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London *to his Friend in* Boston, *dated March* 1. 1766.

"I see in the Papers that your Governor (Mr. B——d) has been hardly us'd and a little unkindly treated, as if he was a favorer of the Stamp Act; yet it appears by his Letters to Government here, which has been read in Parliament, that he has wrote warmly in favor of the Province and against that Act, both before it pass'd and since; and so did your Lieutenant Governor, to my certain Knowledge, tho' the Mob have pull'd down his House. Surely the New England People when they are rightly informed, will do Justice to those Gentlemen and thank them as they deserve.

I congratulate you and my Countrymen on the Repeal of the Stamp-Act.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentlemen who has very much served the Colonies.

Gentlemen,

"I Duly received your obliging Favor, full of good Sense, candid and strong Reasoning. I agree with you in every Sentiment, and immediately laid it before Lord Dartmouth, our American *Patron*."

To James Otis, Thomas Cushing, Thomas Gray and Samuel Adams, Esq^rs;

We hear from Cambridge, that the *anniversary* DUDLEIAN Lecture in *Harvard College* is to be preached on Wednesday the 14th Instant, by the Rev Mr. Pemberton of Boston. The Subject is the *Validity of* PRESBYTERIAN ORDINATION. The Exercise will begin at Three o'Clock P. M.

We hear that the Right Hon. HENRY SEYMORE CONWAY, Esq; one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, has in a very polite Letter, condescended to signify to Mr. *Otis* his very kind Acceptance of the Address of Thanks from this Metropolis on Occasion of his noble, generous and patriotic Speech made the last Session of Parliament in Favor of the British Colonies. His Excellency has also intimated his Intentions of ordering the Town with his Picture to be placed in Faneuil Hall as humbly requested. He has also in Terms worthy the great Minister who seconded the immortal PITT in the present Session, expressed his just Sense of the inseperable Connection between the true Interests of Great-Britain and her Colonies. Mr. *Otis* has Leave to communicate his Excellency's Sentiments on this Occasion to the Town, and 'tis presumed he will with Pleasure embrace the very first Opportunity to execute so honorable a Commission.

Last Wednesday Afternoon the Rev. Mr. Pennel Bowen was ordained a Pastor of the New-South Church in this Town, in Conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Samuel Checkley: The Rev. Mr. Williams of Woodstock began with Prayer; the Rev. Dr. Chauncey preach'd a Sermon adapted to the Occasion, from Eph. vi. 28, 29; the Rev. Mr. Checkley, his aged Colleague gave him the Charge; and the Rev. Mr. Cooper the Right Hand of Fellowship. The whole was conducted with the greatest Decency and Order.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, dated last Monday.

"*You'll please to observe that the Account* [which is in the Supplement to this Day's Gazette] *concerning the Goods imported per Capt. Hawthorn, is erroneous—As only the bottled Liquor was stored by the Sons of Liberty, at the Desire of the Merchants and others; the other Articles being allowed of by their Agreement.*

"*As some Vessels are arrived with you from Europe, we don't doubt your Merchants will strictly attend to their Agreement on that Occasion.*

"*We have the Pleasure to acquaint you that the Merchants at Philadelphia, in Pursuance to their Articles, have taken and Stored a Cargo of Goods lately arrived there from Europe*"

Wednesday last, at the Superior Court, John Ward, for attempting to ravish a Girl of about 10 Years of Age, was sentenced to be set upon the Gallows for the Space of one Hour, with a Rope about his Neck and one End cast over the Gallows, to be whipped 20 Stripes upon his naked Back under the Gallows, to suffer one Year's Imprisonment, and to pay Costs, &c.

We hear from Exeter that last Sunday se'nnight a Child was Christen'd at the Rev Mr Odain's Meeting House by the Name of LIBERTY.

Yesterday Morning the Nova Scotia Packet, Capt. Rogers, arrived here in 4 Days from Halifax.

☞ We are very sorry that the Speeches of the immortal PITT and General CONWAY came to Hand so late that we have neither Time nor Room to insert them in this Paper, but Promise our Readers a most delicious Repast thereon in our next.

[Some REMARKS on Brigadier RUGGLES's REASONS, will also be inserted in our next]

[For other Articles, See the SUPPLEMENT]

Just Imported from LONDON *in Capt.* Calef, *by*

Joshua Gardner & Comp.

And to be sold at their Shop in Cornhill, near the Post Office, by Wholesale and Retail;

A general Assortment of English Goods

At a very low Advance for Cash. [*Particulars of of which will be in our next*]

To be Sold by Public Vendue, on Thursday next, at One o'Clock, at the Exchange Tavern in Kingstreet;

THE Schooner *Kitty*, a remarkable swift sailing Vessel, and good Sea Boat, Burthen about 43 Tons, but Two Years old, now lying at *Gray's* Wharf, together with her Sails, Rigging, Cables and Anchors, and an old Boat. Stores &c. An Inventory of which may be seen at the Place of Sale. *J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.*

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A likely healthy Negro Girl, about 13 *Years of Age, is very handy about House Business, and is sold for no Fault, but for want of Employ——Also a few Pipes of Fayal Wines.*

STray'd or stolen from Mr. *Thomas Pattin's* Door at *Watertown*, last Friday Evening, a small Bay Mare, about 13 or 14 Hands high, branded with a W on the left Shoulder, heavy with Fold, Paces & Trots well, and shod all round; she had on an old Ruffett Saddle, and almost new Bridle. Whoever takes her up, and will bring her to the Subscriber, in *Lexington*, shall be well rewarded for their Trouble——If stolen, and the Thief bro't to Justice, shall have an ample Reward by me *THADDEUS BOWMAN.*

To be Sold or Lett, a handsome large Brick Dwelling House, in Fish-Street, with a large handsome Garden, &c. Inquire of *John Savage*, at Store No. 19 on the Long Wharff—where it may be had on easy Terms.

To be Let, a Bakehouse at New-Boston, with good Accommodations, belonging to the Estate of *Edward Vaill*; inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold at *Marblehead*, a Schooner about 70 Tons Burthen. Inquire of *Thomas Martin*, or Capt. *William Coles* of said *Marblehead*.

To be Lett, a House pleasantly situated at the South Part of the Town, with a good Chaise House, Stable and Garden, containing the best of English Fruit, and every other Accommodation suitable for a Gentleman. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale on THURSDAY next,

BRoad Cloths, Kerseys, Whiteys, Cambletts, Tammies Irish Hollands, Checks, Bed-Tickens Chints, figur'd Cottons, Lawns, Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Mens Hose, Stone Buckles, Buttons, Seals, &c &c. some Wearing Apparel, Silver Watches, &c. &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold, &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

Next Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings;

Assortment of European Goods,

Household Furniture &c. &c. &c.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

To morrow, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, to begin at 3 o'Clock, P. M. on each Day.

IRish Linnens, Checks, Diapers, Irish sheeting check Handkerchiefs, check Shirts, Mens Shoes & Hatts, Gold and Silver Lace, Silver Shoe Buckles, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Goodsil from Connecticut. Havens from New York. Stone and Curtis from Philadelphia. Eben. Symmes from Maryland. Saul from Antigua. Caleb Symmes from Martinico. Rogers from Monte Christi. Elwell from St. Croix. Dole from Surrinam. Seller Cadiz.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last, Four Whites. No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Four.

High Water at Boston for this present Week.

Monday,	37 m after 8	Friday,	0 m after 12
Tuesday,	36 m after 9	Saturday,	40m after 12
Wednesday,	17m after 10	Lord's day,	29 m after 1
Thursday,	11 m after 11	Next	8 Day, 6 Even

vide page 177 vide page 198 vide page 96. vide page 403 vide page 400. vide page 402. vide page 53

& Supposed to be wrote by Mr Otis who made some concessions which gave offence to Grenville & Barnard

Annapolis, (in Maryland) April 10.

Next Monday Three Weeks, the General Assembly of this Province is to meet here: And we are assured that a Motion will be made to procure from London, at the Expence of this Province, the Statue of the great and good Mr. PITT.

Chester-Town, April 7, 1766.

To Mr. JONAS GREEN.

SIR.

LAST Evening, on receiving the most agreeable News here, of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, a few Gentlemen, that met on that interesting Occasion, opened a Subscription for the Purpose of erecting a Monument at the City of Annapolis, in Maryland, (being the Seat of Government and the most public Place in the Province) to the Honour of Mr. PITT, to stand to latest Time, in grateful Remembrance of his Patriotick Defence and Support of the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of British Americans; Thirty Guineas were presently subscribed, and we doubt not a very considerable Sum will soon be raised in our County, and we hope the Gentlemen of every County in the Province will do the like. We wou'd propose that some one Gentleman in each County should be appointed to receive the Subscription Money, and that a Day should be set for those Gentlemen to meet at Annapolis, and agree upon a Plan for executing the Work in the best and most respectable Manner the Sum of Money raised will afford.

We hope the same grateful Sense of that worthy Gentleman's very extraordinary Merit, will be shewn in every Colony on this Continent. Yours, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

The snow Nancy, Walter Kerr, master, mentioned in our last, left Bristol the 17th of January, and King Road the 3d of February following, bound for this port; About the beginning of March they fell in with the sloop Ann, John Jones, master, of and from Rhode-Island, bound for Jamaica, but being in great distress, Captain Kerr took said Jones and his people on board the snow, and proceeded on his voyage until the 5th inst. when he got soundings in 25 fathom water at 6 o'clock in the evening, and by observation had that day, he was to the southward of Cape Henlopen, and stood a N. N. West course until 12 o'clock, when he laid the snow too in 15 fathom water. —At four o'clock in the morning she struck on Hereford Bar, about seventeen miles to the northward of Cape May, being carried thither, as is supposed, by a strong current, for the captain and others on board judged they were on the overfalls in the mouth of our Bay, and endeavoured by filling the sail, to press her over, but soon found their mistake by seeing the land very near to them. On this some of the people, contrary to the captain's orders, cut away the masts, and others got into the boats, cut the gripes, and the sea soon washed them overboard, then cutting or slping the fasts drove to the shore where four men landed, viz. Hutchinson the carpenter, Magnus Sinclair, John Gowans, and John Stansbury, which were all that were saved out of twenty eight persons for the wind blowing a violent hard gale by this time, at N. E. and N. E. and by N. no assistance could be given them from the shore, the vessel unfortunately heeled off towards the sea, which broke over her 30 feet high, and the distressed people obliged to continue on her deck until four o'clock in the Afternoon, hanging by the quarter deck rails, and upper gunnel, &c. as she lay on her beam ends; but at low water they made a raft and as is supposed, all got on it, expecting the tide of flood to drive them on shore the raft came there well secured; & a hen koop lashed to the upper part, with their cloths stuffed in it; coming ashore underneath the raft shewed it had overset, and the people all perished; twelve of their bodies having since been found and decently buried. The persons drowned by this unfortunate wreck are, Capt. Walter Kerr, John Oliver, his mate. ——Forteseue, an apprentice, and five others of the ships crew. John Jones, master, Andrew Mason, mate, John Brown, David Muttony, and Peleg Wood, all of the sloop Ann, taken up at sea. Capt. William Wilson, his wife and child, Capt. John Corser, Mr. Robert Smith, (a young lad brother to the Reverend Doctor Smith, of this place) the Rev. Mr. Wilson, the Rev. Mr. Giles of New York, Mr. Mott, a tanner of Connecticut, and the master and two mates of a Rhode-Island brig, that was sold in Bristol, names forgot. No letters or papers have been found, and very little of the vessel or cargo saved: Upon the whole, the circumstances of this affair make it one of the most melancholly losses that ever happened on this coast.

Capt. Brown from St. Eustatia informs us that on the 24th of February the brig Porgy, Capt. Basset, the brig ——Capt. Jennings, sloop ——Capt. Stiles, and a sloop unknown, all off and from Bermuda, sailed from St. Eustatia for Saltertuda, where they arrived safe, and had got part of their cargoes of salt on board, when they were visited by some Spanish fishermen, who in a day or two after having been on board them all and viewed their strength, went off, and it is supposed, informed the Spaniards on the Main, who immediately dispatched two guarda costa sloops, who seized and carried off the two brigs and Capt Stiles's sloop, the other sloop having cut her cables got off and arrived safe at St. Kitts.

To the PRINTERS.

SOme good People on the other Side of the Water seem not a little afraid that the American Sons of Liberty in their Triumph and Exultation for the Repeal of the Stamp Act, will go so far as to offer Violence to the Persons and Property of those who have been Favourers of that Act, from the G——r and downwards. —And that from an Apprehension of the Repeal of said Act being as much for the Interest of Britain as her Colonies, we shall treat with Indifference and Neglect those Patriots in Parliament who have exerted themselves to effect it.—In Regard to the first, the Sons of Liberty have all along born Testimony against the Violences at first committed by a Rabble, and have distinguished themselves in maintaining Order and a due and regular Execution of the Laws of the Land——The Friends of Liberty and their Country, have, its true, a just Resentment at the Conduct of the Enemies of both; but their present Plan is to exert themselves at the ensuing Election, to prevent such Persons from again having a Seat in the General Assembly, and thereby a further Opportunity to injure and ruin the Country.——And as to the other Part—It is notorious that the People take as kindly the noble Exertion of the present Ministry, and their Patriotic Friends, for the Repeal of that detested Act, as if we alone were to receive the Advantages of it.—A Committee of this Town is already chosen to consider and report at May Meeting, what can be further done to testify our Gratitude on the Occasion; and the public Voice has already decreed a Statue in Honor of Mr. PITT, who by supporting the present excellent Ministry, has a second Time saved the Nation from impending Ruin.

Imported in the last Ships from *London*,

And to be Sold cheap for Cash, by

Ame & Elizabeth Cuming,

At their Shop opposite to the Old Brick Meeting-House in Cornhill, BOSTON.

A Fresh Assortment of Millenary Ware, &c.

Samuel Eliot

Continues to sell at the very lowest Rates,

By Wholesale and Retail,

At his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square,

Just above the Mark [illegible];

A General Assortment of English GOODS.

At the same Place may be had near the prime Cost

A General Assortment of India Silks Mens Silk Hose, very nice ship Bonnetts trim'd with Ribboo, &c.

Scotch Carpets, Green Tea, Butt Soles, London Starch, Metal Buttons, Ivory Combs, &c. *Very low.*

Robert Gould,

Hereby acquaints his Customers, and others, That he has just imported from *London* in the Ship *Boscawen*, Capt. *Jacobson*, a general Assortment of European Goods, and to be Sold at his Store in Back Street, near the Mill-Bridge, *viz.*

Pompadour, claret, cinnamon, scarlet, crimson, blue and other coloured broad cloths, new marble cloths, german serges, half thicks, frizes, drapery braize, white flannels: stript swanskins, emboss'd serges, tammies, shalloons, callimancoes, worsted damasks, water'd grograms, plain stript and figured camblets, brocaded Queen fluffs, double allopeens, Venetian poplins, sagathees, duroys, pillow'd fustians, thickfets, a good assortment of best 3-4 & 7-8 Lloyd's garlix, irish linnens, dowlass ozenabrigs and ticklinburg, 3-4 & 7-8 linen checks, 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 cotton checks, 6-4 & 8-4 diaper and damask table cloths 10-4 damask ditto with napkins, a good assortment of callicoes, chints, patches and printed linnens; plain clear lawns, flowered lawns, cambricks, muslin, silk and muslin gauze, white and black catgut, pistol lawns, peeling sattin, figured mode, black and crimson plain and sprig'd sattin, rich plain white sattin strip'd and flowered lutestrings, white sarsnet, black taffaties, alamode and other plain and figured silks, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, black silk cravats, Balladine sewing silks, fashionable ribbons and fans, white and black lace, snail and blown lace, fancy trimmings & spotted ermine, crewels, Mens and Womens buckrams, white and coloured threads, mens and womens hose, pins, needles, gartering, &c. &c — *Where may be had.*— Best Bohea Tea, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace, new South-Carolina Rice, best French Indigo, Stone and Delph Ware, best Virginia Tobacco by the Cask, Geese and Hen Feathers, Welsh Ale by the Cask, and best Swansey Smith's Coal.

Now in the PRESS,

And will be speedily Published, for the general Benefit of the North American Colonies,

AN ABSTRACT of the most useful and interesting Parts of a late TREATISE on HEMP, translated from the *French* of *Monsieur Marcandier*, and inscribed by the Editor at London, to the Society for the Improvement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce; being much recommended, as it affords singular Encouragement to the Growers and Manufacturers of HEMP, from Modern Experiments made in Europe, in a Method (not heretofore in Practice) of preparing that valuable Material for its various Applications, to the Use of Mankind; with some Observations upon the Expediency and Utility of the Method.

N. B. In Pursuance of the Directions in the said Treatise, some corresponding Experiments have been already made here, very much to the Satisfaction of those Persons who have seen the Effects.

IMPORTED from LONDON, and to be Sold

By John Symmes,

Near the Golden Ball, Boston, viz.

BEST neat Shoe & Knee Chapes, round brilliant Button stones, round & square cypher ditto, brilliant & cypher Earing ditto, brilliant and cypher Ring stones, Ring sparks, motto Christials, best ruby & white Foyle, Buckle Brushes; rough, bastard & smooth Files, brass riveting Wire, Iron binding Wire, black-lead Pots, Cruisables, Borax, &c. &c. Cheap for Cash.—— N. B. All Sorts of Goldsmith's and Jeweller's Work done in the neatest Manner at said Shop.

Imported in Captain *Jacobson* from *LONDON*, and to be Sold by

William Wingfield,

At his Shop in Union Street, opposite the Conduit, *BOSTON, viz.*

BROWN Ducaps, Brocades, green blue & rose coloured English Damasks, a great Variety of Lutestrings, Cap Laces, Chinces & Callicoes; Ivory and Leather Mount Fans, best French & common Necklaces, blue, white, crimson, black & murray Sattins, Womens best white & black open work silk Gloves, black & coloured silk Mitts, fine white and black Catgutt, Cambricks and Lawns 4 prod width and Yard wide Book Muslins, black Crimson and blue Cardinal Silks, Sewing Silks of all Colours, Broglioes; brocaded Shoes & Clogs, black & blue Sattin Shoes, black, green & yellow Taffirys, blue & black Paduasoys, pink & murray Mantua Silk, best scarlett & crimson Soale, a Variety of Ribbons, several Sett of the best Pencil'd Chaney, black Laces Trolley Laces, & a great Variety of other Goods, suitable for all Seasons, &c

Just Imported from LONDON,

And to be Sold

By James Doyle,

In Fore street, at the Bottom of Old North Meeting House Lane, BOSTON.

ALL Sorts of Cloaths, Ready-made, of the best Cloths and newest Fashion. Also all Sorts of Sailor's Cloaths, where Country Chapmen and others may be suited by Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest Prices and best Manner.

Likewise, Fine Broad Cloaths, fine, Irish Cloaths, and Cotton Checks, with sundry other Goods not mentioned

N. B. The above Goods will be Sold at prime Cost, for the Sake of ready Money only.

To be Sold cheap for Cash, choice *Barbadoes* SUGAR and RUM, on board the Brig. *Nelly, James Ayres*, Master, lying at the Back of Store No. 19 on the Long-Wharff.

All Persons indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of *Richard Barnard*, some Years ago deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Jonathan, Samuel* and *Hannah Barnard*, Administrators on the same. *Boston, April 26* 1766.

A wet Nurse with a good young Breast of Milk, can be well Recommended, would go into a Gentelman's Family to suckle, enquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold, a few Bushels of Hemp-Seed, of last Year's Growth; also about 30 or 40 yards of well-dressed Homespun Cloth, for Mens Summer Cloathing, enquire of Edes & Gill.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL

|| Governor * The Reason why it was not done, was perhaps owing to Mr Pitt's accepting a Peerage. ||||| vide 5th Stamp Act pa. 53.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1766.

Brigadier RUGGLES's Reasons for his Dissent from the Resolutions of the Congress at *New York*, as given into the House, February 19, 1766.

"THE Honorable House having on my Motion been graciously pleased to indulge me with adjoining the Reasons in Justification of my Conduct to a Publication of the Proceedings of said Congress, ordered by the House to be inserted at the End of the Journals of the present Sessions, first laying them before the House,—I beg Leave to offer the following:

And as to the Charge of not signing the Addresses:

First, My Instructions from this Honorable House, conceived in the following Words, *viz.* "It is the "Expectation of the House that a most loyal and "dutiful Address to His Majesty and His Parliament "will be prepared by the Congress, praying as well "for the Removal of the Grievances, the Colonies "labour under at present, as for the preventing others "for the future; which Petitions if drawn up as far "*as you shall be able to judge* agreeable to the Mind "of this House, you are empowered to sign and for-"ward."

The Petition agreed upon by the Congress to be presented to His Majesty not being conceived in Terms clearly enough expressive of that Duty and Loyalty which are due to the best of Sovereigns, and consequently not agreeable to my above Instructions from this House, left as a mere Matter of Judgment and Discretion, if I had signed it, I must have acted in direct Opposition to those Instructions, and thereby have exposed myself not only to the Censures of this House, but to the Reproaches of my own Conscience, a Tribunal more awful to me than this (however great) by which I have been condemned.

2dly. That it is more regular, constitutional, and conformable to the constant Practice of the Colonies to have their Petitions and Remonstrances to the King and Parliament of *Great-Britain* signed by the Speaker of their House.

3dly. That the signing the said Addresses by the Committees of the several Colonies which attended the Congress, and who were empowered to sign the same, could by no Construction come up to a general Address from the Colonies, as the Committees from the Colonies of *South Carolina*, *Connecticut*, and *New York*, were not empowered, and therefore could not sign, and the Colonies of *Nova-Scotia*, *New Hampshire*, *Virginia*, *North Carolina*, and *Georgia*, did not send Committees to the Congress, and some had no regular Appointment, so that in this Respect it was but a very partial signing: And therefore it was more agreeable to the Instructions of this House to their Committee, after having, conformable not only to the Spirit but to the very Words of their Instructions, "to unite in Sentiments and agree upon such Representations, as may tend to preserve our Rights and Privileges," to return the same to the House for their Approbation; especially as we knew the House was then sitting and, as I then apprehended and in Fact would have been the Case, little or no Time would have been lost.

4thly. A Matter of so great Importance to the Colonies and of so delicate a Nature as the open and avowed Claim of an exclusive Right of Taxation (however rude) to be asserted in Addresses to the King and Parliament, for Relief from an Act made by this very Parliament, was a Measure I could not bring myself to adopt; as at my Appointment to this Service, upon Motion made, I could not obtain an Explanation on that Point, nor did I think it was then the Sense of the House: I therefore thought it my Duty and most respectful to the House, to report the Draughts agreed upon for their Acceptance.

5thly. In my Apprehension those Addresses would have had greater Weight and would have been more favourably received by the King and Parliament, had they been authenticated by the Suffrages of the various Houses of Representatives and Burgesses throughout the Continent, and signed by their respective Speakers.

AS to the Charge of leaving the Congress before the Business was compleated: I beg Leave to say, That after the Draughts were compleated and the Petition to His Majesty was laid before me, such Difficulties arose in my Mind as that in its present Form I could not bring myself to sign; and the Reasons for reporting the Draughts to the several Assemblies operating so strongly on my Mind, I made some Exceptions to the Gentlemen of the Congress on the Address to His Majesty, and offered some general Reasons for the Expediency of reporting the Draughts to our respective Assemblies, in which I was seconded by divers Members, and which occasioned a long and warm Debate; upon which it was determined by a Vote, that the Address to His Majesty, which was at that Time in a fair Draught, together with those to the Lords and Commons, should be laid on the Table the next Morning in the Form they had before passed the Congress, and been entered upon the Journal, to be signed by such of the Members as thought proper: I then acquainted the Congress that I proposed to go out of Town early the next Morning; and after the Congress was adjourned to the next Morning, I took my Leave of the Members, which was on Thursday Evening the 24th *October*, when I concluded all the Business of the Congress was entirely finished, except the bare signing, which, for the Reasons given, I had refused.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THIS Honorable House have adjudged my Reasons insufficient to support my Conduct; and I feel the Weight of their Indignation. I have, SIR, more than once trembled under a Sense of my own Insufficiency to support the Dignity of the high Trust, with which my Country unasked has honored me; and to answer their just Expectations in the Discharge of them—Their Candour has heretofore estimated my Services rather by the Integrity of my Heart than the Clearness of my Head: this Uprightness they have not only been pleased to accept, but bountifully to reward. When this House honoured me with this Appointment, in undertaking it I promised myself the same Indulgence.—I have exercised the same Freedom of Judgment, I have attended the Duty with the same Diligence, I have been actuated with the same Love to my Country and its Liberties, I have acted with the same Singleness and Uprightness of Intention, and with the same ardent Desire to serve the publick Weal, which I have ever made the Rule of my Conduct: But alas! I meet with a very different Reward.

NEW YORK, April 24.

Mr. Grenville's Motion for enforcing the Stamp-Act, was supported by 134, among whom were, Sir C— H—dy, (in return for the Kindness and Respect shewn him in America) and General Ab—m—by (the Hero of Ticonderoga,) 274 opposed the Motion.

After many long and warm Speeches upon the Motion, about ten o'clock, when the House were almost worried out, Old General *Howard* stood up; at his Martial Appearance, a profound Silence ensued, he spoke to this Effect, that he shuddered at the unnatural Motion, he begged God it would not succeed; lest he should be ordered to execute it, and before he would imbrue his Hand in the Blood of his Countrymen, who were contending for English Liberty, he would if ordered, draw his Sword, but would sooner sheath it in his own Body.—Secretary Conway said, that he would sooner cut off his Right Arm, than sign an Order for Soldiers to enforce the Act."

The Sons of Liberty in this City, having had Reason to suppose, that there were on board the Ship Prince George, Capt. Hathorn, which arrived here on Monday last from Bristol, sundry Goods of English Manufacture, imported contrary to the general Agreement made and signed by the Merchants and Traders of this City on the 31st of October last, *To direct their Correspondents not to ship such Goods, to countermand all the Orders they had sent for any such*, except Crates, and Casks of Earthen Ware, Grindstones, Pipes, and such other bulky Articles as Owners usually fill up their Vessels with, *and not to vend any Goods or Merchandize sent upon Commission from Great-Britain, shipped from thence after the 1st of January last, unless the Stamp-Act should be repealed, or the said Agreement abrogated at a general Meeting to be held for the Purpose.* Yesterday about Noon, some of their Body waited on the Captain, who, after being informed of the said Agreement, and desired to declare his Cargo, and to whom belonging or consigned; readily complied with the Request, and produced an Invoice of 50 Casks of Bottled Beer, 2399 Bushels of Salt, 50 Weys, and 60 Chaldrons of Coal, belonging to the Owners of the said Ship, shipped on their own Account, one Third to their own Use, the other two Thirds consigned to two Merchants in this City. Which Invoice he declared upon Oath, before Alderman Filkins, contained the Whole of his Cargo imported in the said Ship, and by his Consent and the Consents of the Gentlemen to whom the rest of the Cargo was consign'd, the who'e was deliver'd into the Custody of the Sons of Liberty of this Place, to be by them branded with the New-York Arms, and by the first Opportunity, reshipped and sent back to the Owners in Bristol.

Boston, May 5.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in England to his Friend in Boston, dated 22d Feb.

"It is thought To day will decide the famous Question in the H—e of C—s relating to the Stamp Act, which will probably be repealed in that House by a great Majority; at present the Scene is somewhat unusual, the Ministry warmly opposing the Court —The M—— of R—— told the K—, with Tears in his Eyes, that His Ministry wished H. M. should reap the Glory of every Concession to the Americans, and should be the most popular Man in his Dominions.

"Mr. Trecothick was first examined at the Bar of the H. of C. His Examination lasted above four Hours, extending to Matters of Opinion as well as of Fact—He has nobly supported the American Interest, and done it as much Service as any Man in the Nation, not even Mr. P—— excepted."

Letter from a Gentleman of Character, dated London, March 1, 1766.

"AFter various difficulties, violent struggles and wonderful changes it is at present highly probable that a total repeal of the Stamp-act will take place, for which a majority of 108 hath appeared in the Commons, after the utmost efforts made by the contending parties, the greater part, if not the whole being influenced by European rather than American reasons. The present ministers are for the repeal; but upwards of thirty place-men, and all the Scots save two, have voted against them. In the house of Lords the tide of power ebbs and flows strongly.—In a committee of the whole house the opponents of the ministers have carried two questions of no great consequence against them by a very small majority. Here the absent Lords cannot vote by proxy; but upon the report, and all other occasions, when they sit as a house, you are sensible they may, and then it is said there is a certain majority with the ministry. Lord Chesterfield, who by reason of his great deafness, and other infirmities, has not come to the house for some years, lately came and took the oaths, to qualify himself to depute another Peer to vote by proxy for him, in order that the repeal of the Stamp act may not fail through want of his vote, and I am told to day that, if able, he purposes to come in person at the great debate, and make his speech upon the occasion, wherein, tho' it will be impossible for him to reply to those whom he cannot hear, I expect we shall have something very notable said by a man so remarkable not only for his wit, but those great abilities, and that noble public spirit which he has shewn on some occasions. I am also just now told that the Chancellor, who *toto vidius*, opposed the repeal, has changed his mind."

BRANTREE, April 29, 1766.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I hope you will give the following a Place in your next, which I hope will not be offensive to any of your Readers.

THO' I am not obliged to vindicate the Letter, which I was instrumental of the Publication of, in your Gazette of the 7th Instant, and am sorry it has been the Occasion of so many personal Reflections: yet I must say so much as this—that I am told by Persons of Character, that the general Spirit of it, was but too just a Representation of the Methods taken in the Place refered to, to increase the Episcopal Church—that it is too notorious to be denied, that the Church People have all along endeavoured to avail themselves of any Uneasinesses that have been among the Dissenters, to add to their Number—that personal Invitations have been frequently given to, and urged upon the Dissenters to attend divine Service with the Church of England—that there has been great Parade in making Preparations when they have expected preaching in their Church, &c. I observe Dissenters are frequently urged to attend Worship at least occasionally with the Church of England, by this Motive, that hereby they discover a catholic Spirit: And I allow the Argument would be good, if they could not attend among their Brethren, the Dissenters. Upon this I would humbly enquire, whether there is not some Room to suspect the Want of a catholic Spirit in our episcopal Brethren, who will not occasionally worship with the Dissenters, tho' their Situation is such that they can but seldom attend public Worship, according to the Method of the Church of England? Does it not discover great Want of Catholicism, to chuse rather not to attend public Worship at all, for many, perhaps *most* of the Sabaths in a Year, than to go to Meeting among the Dissenters, where the Gospel is truly preached, and the Ministers are Men of Learning and Piety? I would further Query, whether the Ministers of the Church of England, would not discover a catholic Disposition—would not promote the true Spirit of the Gospel, and the Edification of the People under their Care, if they would advise them always to attend Worship with the Dissenters, when Circumstances are such as to prevent their Worshiping with their Episcopal Brethren?

Z. A.

‖ Sr Charles Hardy & Gen. Abercrombie = Marquis of Rockingham (a) King (b) His Majesty (c)(c) House of Commons (d) Mr. Pitt (e)(e)(e)(e)(e)(e)(e)(e)(e)(e)(e)(e) vide the Circular Letter &c page 180. ΛΛΛΛΛΛΛΛ vide page 381. (f) vide page 277 ϒϒϒϒϒϒϒϒ vide the act page 53.

Gold and Silver Lace.

A large and good Assortment belonging to the Estate of the late *Richard Martyn*, deceased, continue selling off very cheap for Cash. Also Gold Vellum, Cord-Chain, Looping and Twist. Enquire at *John Kneeland's* Shop in Union-street.

TO BE LETT.

A Dwelling-House, situate in Fish Street, convenient either for Tavern or Shop, lately occupied by Capt. *Ebenezer Frost*. For further Particulars, Inquire of Capt. *Jotha Dobel*, living at the North-End, *Boston*.

N. B. Also two good Stores to Lett.

TO BE SOLD.

A Dwelling-House and Land, convenient for two Families, and well situated for Shopkeeping, near the Mill-Bridge. For further Particulars, inquire of *G. B. Gedney*, at his Shop adjoining the Draw-Bridge.

To be Hired, or Sold,

A small Schooner, burthen 18 Tons, newly Graved, good Sails & Rigging, Anchors and Cables, now lying at Capt. *Newell's* Wharff. For further Particulars, inquire of Mr. *John Malony*, at the Head of Wing's-Lane, or of the Printers.

Imported in Capt. *Freeman* from *London*, and to be sold

By Susanna Renken,

In Fore-Street, near the Draw Bridge, *BOSTON*,

Large Marrowfats, early Charlton, early Hotspur, Golden Hotspur, blue Marrowfats and crooked Peas; large Windsor, early Hotspur and early Lisbon Beans; early yellow, scarlet and orange Carrots; early Dutch early Yorkshire, early Battersea early Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Collyflower; green and yellow Savoy; Sallery; green and white Endive; Salmon and Scarlet London Radish; best curl'd Pepper-Grass; Summer and Winter Spinnage; curl'd and Hambo Parsley; Cabbage; white Gofs, and Imperial Lettuce; early and late Cucumber, long Turkey ditto; early & late Turnips; Summer and Winter Savory; Hyssop; Thyme; Sweet Marjoram and Baum; Lavender and Rosemary; Hemp, Canary and Rape Seed; Red and white Clover; Red Top and Herds Grass Seed.

Imported in the last Ships, and Captain *Freeman*, from *LONDON*, and to be Sold by

Lydia Dyar,

Near the Salutation, *Boston*,

A fresh Assortment of Garden Seeds, *viz.* EArly Charlton, early Hotspur, golden Hotspur, large Marrowfats, Dwarf ditto, large Rounceval, early Ormorod, Hotspur, Spanish and Maratta Peas; early Hotspur, early Dwarf, Windsor, early Margon and Lisbon Beans; early Dutch and early Yorkshire Cabbage, green and cur'd Savoy, Battersea, Sugar Loaf large Winter and red Cabbage Seeds, large Collifl. or early ditto, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Summer Savory, Sage, Baum, Hyssop, Orange Purple and early golden Carrot, white Spanish Sivelr and red Onion Swelling Parsnip, curl'd double Parsley, short-top Raddish, Salmon Raddish, Cabbage, Gofs, Marble and several other Sorts of Lettuce, curl'd Endive, Salary, round Summer Spinnage, red and white Clover and Herds Grass Rape, Hemp, Canary and other Sorts of Seeds, warranted to be good, and of last Year's Growth, sold at the lowest Terms.

IMported in the last Ships from LONDON, and to be Sold by *ANNA JOHNSON*, at her Shop, at the Head of Black Horse Lane, near the Rev. Mr. *Pemberton's* Meeting House, at the North End;—A very large Assortment of *Garden Seeds, Peas and Beans*; all which are warranted to be as good as any imported, as they came directly from the best Seedsman in *London*. Also, Red and white Clover, Rye Grass, Red Top, Herds Grass, La Lucern, Flax, Hemp and Canary Seed, Split Peas by large or small Quantities.

N. B. A fine Assortment of Flower Seeds,

ALL Persons that have been Deceived in purchasing bad Garden Seeds, may be supplied with Seeds warranted good, and a third cheaper than any sold in Boston—Also Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currant Bushes, Asparagus Plants, and Seed of the largest and earliest Sort—Also a large Quantity of Sallery, Cabbage and Collifl. Plants in their Season, and Flower Plants, and Seeds of various Sorts, &c. by WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Gardener from London, in Seven-Star Lane, Boston.

ALSO Pitch and Tarr, Cod and Mackrel Hooks, Lines and Leads, to be sold at the Impost Office, where may be had, Ship Chandler's Stores of all Kinds, on reasonable Terms.

To be Sold on Tuesday the Third Day of *June* next, at Public Vendue,—The whole of the Real Estate, with its Appurtenances, of Mr. *William Antram* of *Providence*—and consists of one Lot of Land lying in the compact Part of said *Providence*, a little to the Northward of the Baptist Meeting House, with a good Wharff and a large commodious Dwelling-House standing thereon. And also two other Lots of Land a little to the Southward of said Baptist Meeting House, with a large convenient Wharf, Dwelling House, Distill House with two Stills, one containing near Six Hundred Gallons, the other about 130, with Worms, Worm Tubs, and other Utensils necessary for carrying on the Distilling Business.—Likewise a Dwelling House and three Store Houses on said Lotts. The Sale to begin at Two of the Clock Afternoon. Conditions of Sale to be seen at the Time of Sale.

George Jackson,
Samuel Nightingale,
James Angell,
} Assignees

JOHN GRIFFITH

Opposite *William Vassall*, Esq;

OPENS School this Day to teach Misses Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic from 11 to 12 in the Morning and 5 to 6 in the Evening—Those who intend to send their Sons are desired to be speedy as his Number is almost compleat. Boston, April 14 1766.

To be Sold by Richard Clarke,

At his Store near the Long-Wharff;

South-Carolina Sole Leather, Deer Skins, in the Hair, and Indian dress'd, Hogs Lard, Tallow, New Philadelphia Flour, Hemp &c.

All Persons indebted to *James Buffum* on Notes of Hand or Book Debts, are desired to make speedy Payment or they may expect to be sued next *June*; which they may prevent, by paying what is due, and very much oblige their Friend.

Salem, April 5, 1766. JAMES BUFFUM.

TO BE SOLD,

At the *BROKER's STORE*, the Corner of *Kirby*-Street; Several Ships and smaller Vessels (by private Sale) Cordage, Russia Duck, Burford Cod Lines, best Hyson and Bohea Tea, Loaf Sugar, Florence Oyl per Chest or Flask, *Young's* Mustard per Box or Dozen, Cheshire Cheese, a few Pipes Fyal Wines, a few Barrels of Mackrel, a few of Tar, *Carolina* and this Country Sole Leather, Boxes of Glass, 7 by 5, 7 by 9, 10 by 8, very neat, Cyder by the Barrel or Quantity, an Invoice of about £ 100 Sterling, consisting of Stone, Shoe and Knee Buckles, plain Gold & Stone Rings, Broaches, very neat Watch Seals, Stone Sleeve Buttons, &c. at the Sterling Cost, a Quantity of Hams and Fletches of Bacon, *Kippen's* Snuff by Cask or Dozen, &c. cheap for Cash. Wanted for the Cash, two good Vessels, from 100 to 120 Tons.

TO BE SOLD,

A Double Deck'd Vessel, about 115 Tons, standing on the Stocks, almost finish'd, may be made a Schooner or Brig. For Particulars, enquire of *Joseph Webb*, on *Phillips's* Wharf, Oliver's-Dock. Who has likewise to dispose of, about 90 Barrels Alewives, a Quantity of Lignum-Vitæ. Also a few Hogsheads of *Antigua* Rum & Sugar.

POT ASH KETTLES of the best Kind as usual.

All Persons indebted to *Benjamin Adams*, (who now lives near the *Tree of Liberty*) by Book or Note, are desired to make speedy Pay; and all to whom he is indebted, are desired to call on him for their Dues, as he intends soon to leave the Province.—A Dwelling House, with a good Shop, Yard and Pump, in a good Place for Trade, to be Sold, inquire of said *Adams*.—*N. B.* The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

To be Sold, a large double House and Land, with four Rooms on a Floor besides a shop, it is situate in Fish-street, a very good Place for Business, very convenient for two Families, is in good Repair, and will Rent for £ 300 O. T. a Year, which is about Nine per Cent. A Farm in the Country within 30 Miles of *Boston*, will answer for Pay; or half Money half Goods, as may best suit the Purchaser. Inquire of the Printers.

Wanted to Hire, 630 Dollars, for which Land Security will be given, by inquiring of the Printers hereof.

Notice is hereby given to the Proprietors and Owners of the Township of *Thomlinson*, in the Province of *New York*, that are delinquent in paying their Taxes that has been granted and laid on each Right in said Township, that so much of their Lands as is sufficient to pay their Taxes with the Charges thereof, will be sold at a public Vendue, at the House of the Widow *Elizabeth Gilbert*, Innholder in *Littleton*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and Province of the *Massachusetts Bay*, in N. E. which Sale is to begin on Wednesday the 14th Day of *May* next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue from Day to Day, by Adjournment, 'till all is sold, unless prevented by Payment to me *Robert Whitcomb*, Collector for *Thomlinson*, per Order of the Proprietors,

Oliver Corey,
Eleazer Lawrence,
Peter Read,
} Committee

Littleton, March 21, A. D. 1766.

TO BE SOLD,

A convenient and pleasantly situated House in Frogg-Lane, two Rooms on a Floor, and two Stories high, with a good Yard, Garden and fine Well of Water. Also a valuable Piece of Land, measuring 50 Feet in Front upon the Street leading into the Common, and 160 odd Feet deep. Inquire of the Printers.

Cash given for good POT-ASH,

By *George Erving*.

Whereas the Proprietor's Meeting of *New Concord*, in the Province of *New Hampshire*, stands adjourned to the 21st of *May*, 1766. These therefore are to warn the Proprietor's and Settlers, to meet at Mr. *Thomas Munroe's* in *Concord*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and Province of the *Massachusetts Bay*, on said Day, at 10 o'Clock Forenoon, to chuse a Proprietor's Clerk and Treasurer, and sundry other Articles in the Warrant issued for these Purposes.

HENRY PRICE, *Moderator*.

THE Commissioners, appointed by the Honorable *Foster Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Mr. *John Morley*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, represented Insolvent—Give Notice, that they shall attend that Service at the House of Mr. *Thomas Hubbart*, in King street, *Boston*, on the Fourth Tuesday in this and the five following Months, from Seven to Nine o'Clock, P. M. *Boston, April* 8. 1766.

These are pursuant to a Request to me directed, to notify and warn all the Proprietors of the *Narraganset* Township, No *Four*, lying partly at *Greenwich*, and partly West of, and adjoining to *Hatfield*, that they assemble and meet together at the Dwelling House of Capt. *Jeremiah Powers*, in said *Greenwich*, Innholder, on Monday the Sixteenth Day of *June* next, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, to act on the following Articles. 1. To choose a Moderator. 2dly. To choose a Proprietor's Treasurer, the present Treasurer being desirous to be dismissed. 3dly To see if the Proprietors will agree to sell the Common and Undivided Land at Vendue, in Order to pay the Debts of said Propriety. 4thly. To do any other Business that may be thought advantageous to said Proprietors. Dated at *Greenwich*, this 14th Day of *April A. D.* 1766.

JOSEPH MOFFAT, Prop'rs Clerk.

James McElroy,

On *Dobie's* Wharf, near the Old North Meeting House,

HEreby informs the Public, That he will engage to make and mend Anvils, as good and as well as any imported—Also Goldsmiths and Braziers Tools of all Sorts, (which he will warrant) at a reasonable Rate.

Wire-flown, in the Province of New Hampshire, March 10 1766.

Whereas Ann, *the Wife of me the Subscriber, has absented my House and Bed: For these and many other Reasons, I hereby forwarn all Persons from harbouring or trusting her on my Account; for I declare I will not pay any Debt she may contract after the Date hereof. As Witness my Hand.*

JAMES CLEMENTS.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1766.